

The Times' Daily Short Story.

Minutiae In Detective Work

(Original.)

The most important case, at least the most important to me, I have had since I entered the detective business was the Hinton case. Besides, it is the best illustration that has ever passed under my notice of the fact that attention to minutiae is the main feature in detective work.

One day I received a call from a young lady, who told me that she was interested in running down a gang of counterfeiters. She had rented a house next door to where she suspected they were at work, and that was as far as she could go. She could not shadow the occupants, for women can't go where men can go without attracting attention. Therefore she must have the services of a detective. Her interest in bringing the people she suspected to justice was this: Her brother had been made the duke of counterfeiters and had been arrested while passing their spurious money. He was lying in jail waiting his trial. Her object was to fix the responsibility on the proper person.

Miss Henrietta Stowell interested me at once. How she had worked up the case thus far is too long a story to be given here, but that this young girl unaided had succeeded in locating the gang filled me with astonishment and admiration. I say "located the gang" because there was every reason to believe that they were the persons who had used her brother for a cat's paw. But she had been unable to secure one item of proof, and that was what I was expected to do.

I began to watch the suspected house and soon noticed that it was occupied by an eminently respectable looking man and an old woman, who acted as housekeeper. There were no visitors, the housekeeper never went out, and the respectable looking man went out very seldom. I learned that the name by which he was known was Cochrane.

I divided the twenty-four hours of the day into three watches, taking one watch myself and leaving the other two to assistants. My experience tells me that the finest crooked work is done in broad daylight. Therefore I took the watch from 9 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. Mr. Cochrane's thurs from the house were to a news stand a few blocks away, where he went twice a day to buy a morning and an evening paper. Besides this he went marketing every day and carried everything home himself. A few days watching showed plainly that he and his housekeeper were either enormous eaters or he was marketing for others.

However, after watching the house for a fortnight I was no nearer bagging the game than when I commenced. Counterfeiters are the slipperiest kind of lawbreakers, being always prepared for a raid. Besides, in this case there was no certainty that

there was anything wrong with Mr. Cochrane.

On the fifteenth day of my watch Mr. Cochrane, at 10 o'clock in the morning, came out of his front door, stood idly swinging a cane, gaped, then, slowly descending the steps, seemed uncertain for a moment which way he would go. At last he strolled down the street aimlessly. I, disguised as a workman, followed him to a building used for stores below and rooms above. I waited for him to come out, but waited a long time in vain. About half an hour after he entered a man about his build, but much older—he wore a white beard—came out, but it did not occur to me that he could be Cochrane. I clung to my post till noon, when the old man returned, and as he passed very near me I noticed that his white linen cuff had been bespattered with mud, doubtless by a passing vehicle.

In twenty minutes more I was rewarded by a sight of Mr. Cochrane stepping unconcernedly from the building, and as he passed me I noticed some yellow marks on his cuff. In a twinkling I put two and two together and had a definite result. Cochrane and the old man were one and the same person. He had gone to a room he doubtless rented in the building, disguised himself, gone out and returned. He had undoubtedly noticed the dirt on his cuff and brushed it off, leaving the stain.

But what had he done all this for? He had likely visited some person or persons to whom he had turned over the "queen" to be placed in circulation. At least that was my inference. I was tempted to proceed at once against him, but prudence bade me wait. I had no evidence, and I was in a fair way to get the best of evidence. What troubled me was that I must wait for another one of Cochrane's exits in disguise, and in the meantime the gang might change their quarters.

It was ten days before I was again rewarded by seeing Mr. Cochrane go to his rented room, disguise himself and go out. This time I followed him. His object was to get rid of counterfeit money, but in a way that surprised me. He visited a number of places, in each of which he bought some trifling article, for which he paid with a ten dollar bill, receiving a large proportion of change. I telephoned to police headquarters, and he was arrested, a despatch being made on his house at the same time. Nothing was found there, and I inferred that the gang had arranged to escape to the roof and down through another building. However, Cochrane, alias Hinton, was convicted, and in his trial it came out how he had used Miss Stowell's brother, the boy being innocent of wrong.

Yes, in our business the minutiae count. Though we had the counterfeit located, we would have lost the game had I not noticed the dirt on Hinton's cuff.

Why was the case important to me? I married Henrietta Stowell.

JOSEPH H. KING.

OUR BOYS "EASY MARKS."

General Tells How Returning Philippine Soldiers Are Swindled.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The feature of the annual report of Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the department of California, is the strong language used in reference to the treatment in San Francisco of the soldiers returning from the Philippines and mustered out there. He says the greatest matter of concern which occupies the attention of the department is to get the soldiers returning from the Philippines into possession of their money due on their final payments and safely out of the city before they can be swindled. The ingenuity of the criminal classes of San Francisco to effect this purpose, he says, and the simplicity and apparent inability of the soldiers to protect themselves are alike amazing. Quoting from Colonel Markley, the chief paymaster on this subject, General MacArthur writes:

"The stupidity and imbecility of these 'short term' men coming from the Philippines is almost unbelievable. Young Americans, amply able to take care of themselves anywhere under any circumstances while in service abroad, seem to take leave of their senses when they arrive on United States soil and willingly become the prey of the sharks found in every big city. Instances and figures could be given to prove that out of 200 of these men paid off and permitted to go to the city on leaving the boat, with railroad tickets purchased and money orders (payable to themselves at their homes), fifty would turn up next morning robbed of everything, many dangerously injured by blows and drugs.

New York's Meat Strike Off.

New York, Sept. 5.—By a vote of the thirteen locals of meat cutters and butcher workmen in this city the strike in sympathy with the Chicago butchers has been declared off. The strikers here gain nothing by the fight, as it was purely sympathetic, and they had no grievances of their own. The men will return to work, the conditions being that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company and the two firms against whom the strike was declared, will keep all the competent men they are now employing, and all strikers for whom there is room will be taken back, preference to be given to the rest when vacancies occur.

Four Burned to Death.

New York, Sept. 5.—Four persons were killed in a fire in a tenement house at 164 Attorney street. The fire was in a thickly populated district.

CATHOLIC FUNDS GONE.

Waggoner Failure Affects Cardinal Gibbons and Church Institutions.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, primate of the Roman Catholic church in America, is in a fair way to lose the greater part of his fortune through the financial difficulties that have overtaken Thomas Waggoner, treasurer of the Catholic University of America, since its foundation, fourteen years ago. Many other Catholic clergymen and virtually every other Catholic institution in the District of Columbia, including many churches, face the same prospect of disaster.

Mr. Waggoner's financial difficulties are of the most extensive order. He has long been considered one of the wealthiest and most responsible men in the district, and Catholic clergymen had unbounded confidence in him. A few days ago some of his creditors filed a petition to have him declared an involuntary bankrupt.

It was said his great estate had been nearly all lost in speculation and that the step proposed was necessary to prevent him from turning over what was left to the Catholic University of America, to protect \$900,000 of its funds.

PARKER SCRIBES TO MEET.

Democratic Editors Will Have a Conference and Banquet in New York.

New York, Sept. 5.—Mr. Josephus Daniels, chairman of the committee on arrangements of the Democratic editorial conference, has received a letter from Judge Parker in which he says:

"I shall be glad to see the delegation of editors and in accordance with your request will be prepared to make a brief reply to the address of their spokesman."

Arrangements are mostly completed for the conference. Every state east of the Mississippi river will be well represented, and quite a number will come from the far western states.

The banquet will be given Wednesday evening, Sept. 7, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Long Sought Man Surrenders.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Eugene L. Stafford, whom the police have been seeking since Feb. 17 last on the charge of killing Maynor B. Trussell, has surrendered himself. He said that he had no come back to this city to see his six-year-old son. Stafford admitted killing Trussell. Stafford is an aeronaut, and his wife and Trussell had assisted him in numerous ascensions. He found Trussell and Mrs. Stafford together one day and killed him instantly. After making an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife he fled.

WARNED OFF PANAMA

American Envoy Tells Yankees to Keep Away From Isthmus.

NO OPPORTUNITIES THERE

More Men Going to Colon and Panama Than There Are Positions to Be Filled—Cost of Living High—Climate, However, Is Not Healthful.

Washington, Sept. 5.—John Barrett, the American minister to Panama, has made a special report to the state department relative to the present and future conditions on the isthmus as affected by the building of the Panama canal, which is intended to prevent some disappointment on the part of adventurous Americans attracted toward Panama by resumption of the vast enterprise. It is understood that the Panama commission is especially desirous to secure the widest publicity for the warning sent out by Mr. Barrett. The report in substance is as follows:

First.—No man seeking a position as clerk, stenographer, typewriter, engineer, foreman, or any similar class of labor which the average American is willing to perform should come to the isthmus in expectation of securing a position unless he has made some previous arrangement for employment or has sufficient funds to pay his expenses in Panama and of return to the United States if he finds no opening. More men of this kind are now coming to Panama and Colon than there are positions to be filled. The cost of living is very high, prices having increased nearly 30 per cent in the last six months, and there is a great shortage of cheap and wholesome lodging and board accommodations.

Second.—While Panama and Colon, as well as towns in the zone and in the interior of Panama, are sure to experience a considerable measure of material and industrial progress through the excavation of the canal, there are not at present many opportunities for the establishment of new mercantile, business and professional firms, and there should not be an influx of merchants, business and professional men in the expectation of finding considerable and ready openings for establishing themselves.

Not Many Needed on Canal.

Third.—It is the consensus of opinion among members of the commission and others who have studied the situation that both Americans in the United States and Panamanians here have greatly exaggerated the increase of population which will result from the construction of the canal and of the number of men who will be employed by the commission for the carrying on of the undertaking. Including those who will be employed on the canal and others who will come to the isthmus, there will be only about 2,000 people. This number, moreover, will not be concentrated here all at once, but gradually through a period of years and as they may be required.

Fourth.—There is not yet any real boom in Panama, in Colon or in the zone, but rents for houses, stores and offices have doubled and tripled during the last few months and are now almost exorbitantly high. In fact, the Panama landlords are some of them, so unreasonable in their charges that there is danger of their driving business from Panama proper into a neighboring zone.

Fifth.—The disagreeable and unhealthy features of the Panama climate have been ridiculously overstated by those who have studied the situation superficially while passing across the isthmus in transit or who desire to create a sensation. As a matter of fact, there has not been during the months of July and August a single uncomfortable night for sleeping, while the average days have not been hotter than those of New York and Washington. There has been hardly a single instance of serious illness among the considerable number of young men who are here in the employment of the commission, while the percentage of sickness among the larger group of laborers employed at Colon is not greater than that upon similar excavation work in the United States. There has not been a single case of yellow fever for over a month, and there is less malaria than is often found in sections of the United States where there is considerable turning of the soil. My corrections of the exaggerated criticisms of the Panama climate must not, however, be interpreted as meaning that there are not unfavorable features here. They exist as they do in all tropical lands, and of course the conditions of maintenance, health and enjoying life are not by any means as favorable as those in the average temperate climates. When the present able sanitary corps which has charge of improving health conditions in the isthmus has carried out its plans for the improvement of the canal strip and of the cities of Panama and Colon there is no reason why this isthmus should not be one of the healthiest places in the world.

"Pope" Name Candidates.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 5.—For the head of its state ticket the executive committee of the People's party has named Judge Joseph Sheldon of New Haven and reaffirmed the nomination of Austin B. Fuller of Orange for congressman at large, this latter nomination having been made at the state convention. For the balance of the state ticket there were so many available candidates that it was voted to refer the selections to the party itself, a referendum vote to be taken within a week on the names of several candidates for each of the offices.

Knights Templars in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Knights Templars from all parts of the United States are pouring into this city to attend their triennial convocation. All the California commanderies keep open house at their various headquarters, and visitors are entertained lavishly. The streets are filled with marching bodies of richly attired knights. The city is in gala attire.

Whipped His Mother to Death.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Ambrose Dalton, a young farmer living near Hurricane, W. Va., whipped his aged mother to death. He is now under arrest and feeling runs high against him.

Texas Fever in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 5.—Texas fever has broken out among cattle of Lancaster county to an alarming degree. Large numbers are dying. The infected animals came from the west.



The letter of Miss Merkle, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me." Sincerely yours, Miss MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

GREATEST BATTLE KNOWN.

Liaoyang Considered the Longest and Bloodiest Ever Fought.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The battle of Liaoyang, which began with a Japanese advance on Aug. 24, the day of the christening of the czar's son, and concluded Saturday, Sept. 3, with the retreat of General Kuropatkin, is believed to have been the longest and bloodiest of history. Numerous incidents in the fighting upset the theory evolved by experiences in the Boer war that a modern battle must necessarily be fought at long range. Both sides repeatedly came to hand to hand encounters in bayonet charges, and the men of both sides were often so near each other that they could distinguish features and hear words of command. In one instance they were separated only by the width of the railroad and actually threw stones at each other. The mad heroism of the Japanese and the stubborn tenacity of the Russians has not been paralleled anywhere save in some of the desperate encounters of the American civil war.

Correspondents state that several of the bayonet attacks made by the Japanese throughout the battle have been forced by the depletion of ammunition, of which modern arms entail such extravagant expenditure. The Japanese came on with empty guns and with hopes of finishing the attack with cold steel, but it was proved at their own cost that such attacks cannot be driven home in the face of the fire of breech loading guns.

The Russian artillerymen suffered terribly in the prolonged fighting south of the Tai river. One battery lost forty men killed, and the remainder of it were wounded, and when a fresh battery was brought up into position the survivors protested, with tears, at being removed, begging to be allowed to die beside their own guns.

The work of the Red Cross, which throughout the war has been most devoted on both sides, has proved almost as dangerous to nurses and doctors as has the work of combatants. Many bearers and their assistants have been killed and wounded in attending to injured under fire. A sister of mercy was killed and a surgeon wounded in the final assaults on Liaoyang.

Telegraph operators and correspondents also have suffered severely. Two correspondents have been shot, and one has been decorated for bravery.

During the ten days fighting the condition of the soldiers of both armies has been pitiable. Many of the Japanese prisoners were starving and almost fainted when captured, which speaks volumes for Japanese endurance. It is wonderful that the commissary arrangements made it possible to continue to supply the men during such a continuous battle. The Russians were better fed, being nearer their own base, but the terrible strain of the continuous fighting caused some of them to fall asleep in the midst of the cannonade and even on the firing line.

Gompers' Meat Strike Action.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has refused to call a meeting of the national executive council to recommend general sympathetic action of unionists in support of the packing house strike.

Uruguayan Insurgents Beaten.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 5.—The war minister, who is in command of the government troops, reports that he has gained a decisive victory over General Saravia, the leader of the Uruguayan insurgents.

TRAIN HITS TROLLEY

Seven Killed and Many Injured In a St. Louis Collision.

STREET CAR STOPS ON TRACK

Unexplained Failure to Cross the Railroad Causes the Disaster—Locomotive Going at Twelve Miles an Hour Cuts Car in Two.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—Stopping short half way across the Wabash tracks at the Sarah street crossing, a suburban electric car was cut in two by a shuttle train speeding from the fair grounds to Union station, and seven persons were killed, all the others of the car's twenty-five passengers receiving injuries. One of the injured was hurt mortally and nine severely. Nineteen in all were seriously injured.

A. W. Burbank, engineer of the train, was not taken into custody, no blame seeming to attach to him. The electric car stopped when the locomotive was less than 100 yards away, and the best he could do by reversing his engine was to slacken speed. The locomotive and three cars dashed over the spot where the car had stood at twelve miles an hour, hurling dead, dying and wounded on both sides of the rails and carrying the car's roof on the smokestack and boiler for more than 200 feet. The car's heavy trucks were thrown 100 feet, and the ground was strewn with wreckage in all directions.

Most of the car's passengers were home going dwellers in the suburbs. The vehicle was filled and was traveling at a good rate when it approached the steam railroad tracks. Theodore Cook, the motorman, drove his car toward the tracks, it not appearing that he heard the rumble of the approaching train. It is possible he did, though, and thought he had ample time to get across, which was the engineer's opinion. Full in the middle of the tracks the electric car halted with a jerk. Its passengers, several of whom had betrayed nervousness at sight of the oncoming engine, sprang from their seats and rushed toward the doors. Cries broke from the women, only to be drowned by the fast swelling roar of the flying train.

Cut the Street Car in Two.

It was too late for escape. Before a single passenger could get to either platform there was a crash, a shriek of escaping steam, and the car fell into halves, the flying engine plowing through it and the coaches following with a grinding sound that was heard hundreds of yards away. Men, women and children were flung to right and left, several being hurled high into the air. Most of the killed were dead before they struck the ground. At least half the injured were stunned, so it was not until almost a minute after the impact that the screams of pain and fright became loudest. As one after another awoke in the pile of splintered wood that had been the car, each joined in the cries for help that drew dozens of persons to the spot on the run.

The watchman and the flagman at the crossing and some of the passengers confirm the statement that the car stopped, started across the railroad track and then stopped where it was struck. No satisfactory explanation has been given why the car stopped in the middle of the track.

Decision Against Corner Manipulators.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—According to a decision rendered by Judge Chytrus of the superior court, board of trade operators who succeed in engineering a "corner" in wheat, corn or other commodities in which transactions are made on 'change have no right to compel payment of the manipulated price instead of the actual value of the commodity at the time fixed for the settling of trades. The case was that of a number of firms and individuals against the board of trade operators and the Bank of Montreal, in which the bank was tied up for nearly half a million dollars. This money represented the difference between the price for July oats, 1902, which was demanded by the manipulators of the "squeeze" and the actual market price.

Crown Prince Reported Engaged.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The betrothal of the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is reported with some positiveness in Schwerin. It is not confirmed by the minister of Mecklenburg-Schwerin here or by the official news agency in Schwerin, however.

Head of Bradstreet's Dead.

New York, Sept. 5.—Charles Finney Clark, president of the Bradstreet company, has died in London, England, of heart failure. Mr. Clark was born in Preble, Cortland county, New York, on Aug. 30, 1836.

Fairbanks Off to Maine.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks after a brief stay here proceeded on his way to Bath, Me., where he is engaged to speak.

Memphis Has Big Fire.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Fire on Front street in the heart of the wholesale district has destroyed property approximating in value \$800,000.

King Edward Back in London.

London, Sept. 5.—King Edward returned to London this afternoon from Marienbad, looking in splendid health.

IT'S A WONDERFUL REMEDY

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Local Druggists Guarantee

Its Efficacy or Make No Charge

We want everybody suffering from any disorder of the stomach, bowels or liver to call at our store and get a full size bottle of "Seven Barks"—the great German stomach and liver regulator. As an evidence of good faith, we ask a deposit of 50 cents—but if after taking according to directions, the remedy does not accomplish all that is claimed, return the empty or partly used bottle and your money will be cheerfully handed back.

We could not afford to make a guarantee of this kind, were we not positive of our position. "Seven Barks" is not an untried remedy. It has been on the market for 35 years with astonishing success.

There is no remedy on earth that keeps its friends longer than "Seven Barks." There are thousands of American families never without a bottle, nor have they been without for 20 years. Grandmothers, mothers and children are all enthusiastic in their praise. Don't postpone calling for a bottle. You will not regret it.

Red Cross Pharmacy,
160 North Main St., Barre, Vermont.

TRY TO RECOVER FORTUNE.

Investors in Cotton Duck Corporation Say That They Were Deceived.

New York, Sept. 5.—Two actions seeking to recover \$300,000 from the Continental Trust company of Baltimore have been begun in the United States circuit court here. The suits are brought by the Central National bank of New York, in liquidation, and the Merchants' Trust company of New York. The first named complainant seeks to recover the sum of \$200,000 which it paid as a subscriber to the underwriting syndicate of the United States Cotton Duck corporation. The Merchants' Trust company asks judgment for \$100,000 which it likewise paid on a subscription to the same syndicate. The complainants allege that the defendant company in promoting the United States Cotton Duck corporation used "false, fraudulent and deceitful" representations to induce them to subscribe to its underwriting syndicate, with an intent to "deceive and defraud" them.

According to the two complaints, the defendant in 1890 undertook to promote the Mount Vernon and Woodberry Cotton Duck company and issued for the latter \$9,500,000 of its stock to purchase certain duck manufacturing plants in Mount Vernon, Baltimore, Laurel, Md.; Franklinville, Md.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Columbia, S. C. and New Hartford, Conn. These plants were not worth collectively, the complainants allege, over \$8,000,000 and were not capable of earning more than \$500,000 per annum. The Mount Vernon and Woodberry Cotton Duck company, the complainants also claim, was insolvent, and its stock and bonds, with the exception of its first mortgage bonds, were of little or no marketable value, all of which facts, it is contended, were well known to the defendant corporation.

The charge is then made that the defendant, to enable it to sell the stock of the Mount Vernon and Woodberry Cotton Duck company, formed a new corporation, known as the United States Cotton Duck corporation, which was to take over the properties of the Mount Vernon and Woodberry company and acquire additional cotton duck manufacturing plants at Manchester, N. H.; La Grange, Ga.; Hogsanville, Ga., and at West Point, Ga., and to this end issued stock to the value of \$50,000,000. The total value of the combined plants it was proposed to take into the new corporation did not at any time, the complainants declare, exceed the sum of \$12,000,000 and collectively were not capable of earning more than \$750,000 per annum.

"Race Suicide" in France.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The minister of commerce has received an official report of the last census of France, begun in 1901. It shows the population to be 38,901,945, or a gain of only 444,813 in ten years. Comparative tables disclose that there is no other European country in which the population increases so slowly. The percentage of increases in Germany, Great Britain and Russia is almost a third greater than in France for the same period.

CANKER SORES

Obstinate cases of Canker Sores have been relieved after three or four applications of

SOZODONT LIQUID

A complete cure has been effected within a week from three applications a day. It is a wonderful dentifrice. Nothing to equal it.

IT CLEANSSES, HEALS, PRESERVES.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.